FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836. [NO. 1006.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
at $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscrip tion; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accord.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, for a renewal of Certificate No. 173, for 5 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, standing in the name of John W. Wright and Geo. Hooke, Executors of John Winslow, which said certificate has been lost.

W. WINSLOW.

September 8, 1836. 5-3w

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,** of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fash ionable Fancy and Household articles —all of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N.B. Clock and Watch Repairing and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *Campbell & Prior*, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to settle the same

Notes and accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of November, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 8, 1836. 5tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING *THEIR FALL SUPPLY OF*

Goods.

Their Stock consists in part, as follows:

90 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 do Java ditto,
15 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
100 kegs Nails,
125 pieces heavy and light Cotton } BAGGING,
100 coils bale Rope,
2 bales seine and bagging Twine,
75 sides sole, harness and skirting } LEATHER,
20 barrels Tanner's Oil,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels do do.
200 do Alum do.
5 tons Nova Scotia Grind-Stones,
10 hhds Molasses,

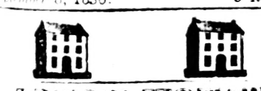
—*Also*—

75 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which are offered for sale either for cash, country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

YARBROUGH & RAY.

September 8, 1836. 5-4t.



ANSON HOUSE.

JAMES D. CASH

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform the public, that he has purchased of Col. Thomas Waddill the above Establishment, which he has placed under the entire management and control of Mr. *Wellington D. Murphy*, who will at all times be happy to see the old customers of the Establishment, and the public generally.

Wadesborough, Sept. 1, 1836. 5 6w

☞ The Editors of the Carolina Watchman and Western Gazette will give the above six insertions, and forward their bills to W. D. Murphy for payment.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Bryan, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th of July, NELSON, a negro man about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and says he belongs to a Mr. Newberry, of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

Sept. 7, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5-tf.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5*tf.*

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY
South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836 2-t

Bagging and Bale Rope.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and is receiving,
50 pcs. Dundee Cotton Bagging, full 42 inch,
50 coils Bale Rope, and
300 lbs Bagging Twine.

ALSO,

1 box best Honey Dew Tobacco.

Orders will be promptly attended to.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 31, 1836. 4 6w

Robeson County, Aug. Term, 1836.

Alexander McPherson, Catharine Brown and others, vs. Arch'd. Gilchrist, Gilbert Gilchrist in right of his wife Nancy, and others. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gilbert Gilchrist, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and heard accordingly.

(From the Minutes)

A. McEACHIN, *Clerk.*

[4 6t]

FAYETTEVILLE SEMINARY
For Young Ladies.

THE Subscriber, solicited by the friends of Female Education in Fayetteville, proposes to establish in that town a

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The general plan and principles of the school are exhibited in the following outline.

1 In the Preparatory Department will be taught the usual elementary studies of the English Language.

2. The Literary and Scientific Department will embrace an extended course of instruction in all the useful Branches of female education.

3. In the Ornamental Department will be taught Drawing, Painting, Construction of Maps, Needle Work, Instrumental Music, &c.

The assistance of able and accomplished female Teachers will be procured as soon as practicable

The scholastic year, comprising ten months, will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 2d Monday of October next.

Tuition per Session payable in advance

Preparatory Department - -	$ 8 00
Literary and Scientific Department -	16 00
Instrumental Music - - -	20 00
Other Ornamental Branches - -	10 00
Contingent charge - - -	50

The course of instruction is intended to be Systematic and thorough; and so extensive as to afford to such young Ladies as may be allowed sufficient time for the purpose, the means of acquiring an Education adapted to their sex, and, at the same time, not inferior in value, to what may be gained by the other sex, in our most approved High Schools and Academies.

As the school is intended to be truly christian in its character, the claims of moral and religious education will be duly recognised, and the great principles and duties of the Christian System, carefully inculcated.

But while the improvement of the mind and of the heart is considered as of paramount importance, no effort will be wanting to recommend and produce that refinement of manners which so much enhances the female character, and never fails to impart additional attractions to intellectual and moral cultivation.

W. McPHEETERS.

August 19, 1836.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square

JAS. DODD.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1836. 4tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street

Fayetteville August 31. 4tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at whole sale only.

August 31 4tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, [illegible] Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. June 25. 99 t

INLAND ROUTE

For Northern and Southern Travelling.

THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG and POTOMAC RAIL ROAD COMPANY, in connection with the other Rail Road and Steam boat Companies on the route, have adopted the following Schedule, by which the daily Mail is now carried.

NORTHWARD DIRECTION.

Leave Blakely, N. C at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 12 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 4 o'clock, A. M.
Leave Richmond at 4½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Washington at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 2½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 5½ o'clock, A. M.
Leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at New York at 11 o'clock, P. M.

SOUTHWARD DIRECTION.

Leave New York at 4 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Baltimore at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Washington at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Washington at 10 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Richmond at 1½ o'clock, P. M.
Leave Richmond at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Arrive at Petersburg at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Petersburg at 1½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Blakely at 7 o'clock, A. M.

The whole time required between *Blakely* and *New York*, being Northwards, 34 hours; Southwards, 37 hours. Between *New Orleans* and *New York*, Northwards, 12 days and 13 hours; Southwards, 13 days and 8 hours. Of the whole distance between Blakely and Baltimore, 126 miles is travelled upon Rail Roads, and 50 miles by Steamboat.

The Stage Travelling, which is conducted by Messrs. J. Woolfolk & Co. and Messrs. J. H. Avery & Co. in the handsomest manner, being now only 57 miles, is becoming rapidly reduced by the extension of this Rail Road.

☞ Passengers are never in danger of delay, preference being given to such as enter and continue on the line.

By arrangements which this Company is making, Passengers, with their baggage, will be conveyed to and from the Depot, without charge. On the Rail Road, a coach will be especially appropriated to Northern and Southern Travellers; and in general, the Company's Agents will adopt all measures calculated to expedite and facilitate their journey.

Carriages and Horses are safely and expeditiously transported; enabling those travelling in them, with the additional use of the Potomac Steamboat, and the Petersburg Rail Road, to accomplish, without fatigue to their horses, the journey between Washington and Blakely, N. C. in two days.

☞ The Mail Train leaves Richmond at 5½ o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves the Mattapony at 10½ o'clock, A. M. The alternate Train for Passengers and Freight, leaves Richmond at 9 o'clock, A. M. and the Mattapony at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All possible care will be taken of baggage, but it will be carried only at its owners' risk.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Richmond, Aug. 20, 1836.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18 2tf.

LINE OF PACKETS
TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

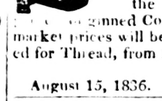
The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents,
at Fayetteville

August 18. 2tf.

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked [illegible] ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No 4 to 16 inclusive

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

State of North Carolina,

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

William Pickett, Sen. vs. Admr. of Benj Padgett, dec'd. } Scire Facias *against* Heirs

IT appearing to the Court that Cray Padgett, one of the heirs, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Cray Padgett to appear at our next Court to be held for the County on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to shew cause, if any he can, why the plaintiff should not have his [illegible] upon the Lands of the Intestate; or the same will be condemned for the plaintiff's use, and execution issue accordingly.

(True Copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Stacy Harrel vs. Bryant Harrel, Abner Harrel, John Rushing & Mary his wife, and others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that Publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary, his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro,' on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Glass, China and Crockery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also, a general assortment of SADDLERY.

His terms will be liberal as to time and prices. He solicits a call from customers and those wishing to purchase.

P. S. Cotton Bagging, Iron and Rope.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

August 11. 1 6w

SELLING OFF
At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

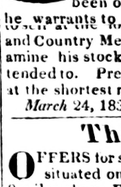
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 2-tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,



IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Merchants and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 1tf.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next General Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM. T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 3-tml

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1836.

Bryant Harrel & Abner Harrel vs. John Rushing and Mary his wife, John Harrel and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Rushing and Mary, his wife, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, a Newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, North Carolina, for the said John Rushing and Mary his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesboro', on the 2d Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

BIOGRAPHY OF
HUGH L. WHITE.

The periodical return of the Presidential election, has again made it necessary for the free people of these U. States to select, from themselves, a person to fill that high and responsible station. By the voice of a large and respectable portion of the citizens of this country, the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, has been brought before the public, as a man, in all respects, eminently qualified for the execution of its arduous duties. The name, and the life, and the character of Hugh L. White, has long been familiar to the greater portion of his countrymen. To them, his abilities in the various and difficult duties of a long and active life, have, for years, been well known, and duly and honorably appreciated. But it is presumed, from other portions of this country, and other classes of our citizens, the same familiar knowledge could not be expected. The remoteness from the principal scenes of his actions, and the domestic habits of life, which may have excluded certain portions of the community, from a close inspection of the actors upon the wide theatre of public life, will afford rational grounds for the presumption, and will, at the same time, furnish ample apology for laying before the people at large, a brief sketch of his public and private life, and of the various and important services which he has rendered his country. The honesty of the motives which have prompted to this undertaking, and a deep and just regard for the lawful demands of the community on such an occasion, would alike deter us from holding up the subject of this memoir in the light of eulogy. They who would attempt to impose upon the public mind, in matters of such momentous concern, or would sacrifice the weighty interest of a mighty Republic, to the prejudices, and blind partiality of partizanship, would not only defeat the design intended, but should call down upon the party which could be guilty of it, the severest censures of an insulted and injured people. In view of these considerations, impelled alone by the great interests of the nation, and a sincere devotion to an undivided country, the friends of Judge White would present him to the public notice *as he is*—describe his life and character as they *are* and *have been*—and recount his services *just as they were performed*, and leave the result to a candid and intelligent people.

Hugh L. White was born in [illegible] county, North Carolina, [illegible] 1773. He was the son of respectable and influential parentage, of Irish descent. His father, James White, was a soldier in our memorable struggle for Independence; afterwards a General of Tennessee militia, and served with high honor and distinction in the late Creek war. At the close of the Revolution, he removed first to Virginia, and then emigrated to Knox county, Tennessee, when Hugh was thirteen years of age. At the time of which we speak, Tennessee was a wilderness; and into this wild abode, was the family of Mr. White ushered, with no defence but his personal prowess, and no means of subsistence but what were seized in the face of danger and death. But the hardships and perils which the early pioneer had to encounter, from the natural obstacles of the unsubdued forest, and its terrific inhabitants, have been too often and too glowingly described, and too well known even to infancy, to need relation here; but in these dangers and perils, the family of Mr. White bore no ordinary share. At the age of nineteen, Hugh volunteered as a private soldier in the Indian campaigns. In these dangerous and doubtful conflicts of border warfare, he spent the years of his early manhood, with others of a kindred spirit, in defending mothers and wives and daughters from the flames and the scalping knife. In these perilous scenes, which put to such a severe test the masculine energies of the pioneer, Hugh L. White was soon distinguished as a brave, vigilant, and untiring soldier. He possessed a constitution peculiarly fitted for such rugged duties—a constitution which has preserved its elasticity and firmness, almost in primitive vigor, beyond the boundary of three score years. These scenes of his early life are interesting on this occasion, only, as they were the rough school of discipline, in which he acquired and strengthened those hardy Roman virtues, which by universal consent, have distinguished his character throughout his whole public career.

The early education of Hugh L. White was not as thorough and extensive as he could have wished it, and as it would have been, under more favorable circumstances. The refinements of polished scholarship had hardly been introduced into Tennessee at that early day. But of the more practical, and useful branches of education, such as qualified him for the discharge of the immediate duties of life, he acquired the utmost that the schools of that day afforded. He was instructed in the ancient languages, by the Rev. Samuel Corrick, and Mr. (afterwards Judge) Roane, gentlemen of no mean proficiency in scholarship. To these attainments he afterwards added a course of Mathematics, under Professor Patterson, of Philadelphia, whither he had gone for that purpose. In 1795, he left Philadelphia, for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he entered the office of James Hopkins, an eminent lawyer, under whose superintendence he devoted himself with great ardor to the study of the law. Having completed the usu-

al preparatory course, he returned, in 1796 to Knoxville, where he commenced the practice of his profession. Such, in brief, is the early history of Hugh L. White.

It is not the province of the present writer to follow him step by step, through the stages of his early education—to trace through each successive year, the gradual developements of early genius, and to discover in youthful achievements the germs of coming greatness. This task, though in itself highly interesting, must be left to the affectionate biographer of other times, when the occasion which has called forth this article shall have passed away; and when the wild rivalries of party shall find no interest or pleasure in detracting from well-earned honors, or in withholding the meed of gratitude and admiration from the virtues and worth of those who have gone before. Suffice it to say, (though his after distinguished course renders it almost unnecessary to be said,) that the period of his youth was characterised by habits of laborious study, which being united with powers of intellect, naturally strong and elastic, rendered him conspicuous for his attainments in all circles with which he was associated. If, as Dr. Reid says, unceasing application be genius, few men in our country would stand higher in the intellectual world, than Hugh L. White. Though not subscribing to the sentiment in its fullest extent, we agree with it so far as to admit, that intense application is generally a sure test of genius, and that they are seldom disunited and the achievements of Judge White have furnished another instance to establish the truth of the remark. This bold and fearless grappling with difficulties of whatever nature—this determination, to do in the best manner possible, whatever he undertook, has ever been one of the most distinguishing features of his character.

With such a character he entered, in 1796, upon the practice of his profession, with prospects particularly auspicious for one of his years. Ever punctual in all his engagements, and faithful to all his trusts, he soon acquired a standing for industry, enterprise, high minded honesty and mental ability, which early marked him out as a man to whom the public interests might safely be entrusted. This confidence so early acquired, and always conferred without solicitation, was never in a *single instance withdrawn*—a noble tribute to exalted worth, of which few statesmen can boast. And the present enviable position in which he stands to the people of this great nation, proves that this confidence was never injudiciously bestowed.

For the five succeeding years, Judge White devoted himself unremittingly to the duties of his profession, and rapidly rose to high and honorable distinction at the bar. The science of jurisprudence was his especial study; and with such zeal and ability did he enter into the investigation, that he was selected at the early age of twenty-[illegible] Lawyers to fill the office of Judge of the Superior Court—at that time the highest judicial tribunal in the State. That seat he held till 1807, when he resigned.

As a lawyer, Judge White was one of the most distinguished in the early history of Tennessee. Nor was the bar of Tennessee, at that time, wanting in men of the first order in legal attainments. Such men as Jackson, and Whiteside, and Overton, and G. W. Campbell were then in the prime of their legal celebrity, and with such men was he associated upon the Bench. In legal argumentation, Judge White had but few superiors; yet he was always as fair and honest in debate, as he was cogent. He never turned aside to take advantage of quibbles and quirks, and senseless technicalities, but built his premises upon the plain and obvious meaning of the law; and with abstract truth as his guide, he seldom failed to carry his point. He viewed every thing like cunning and subtlety, in the pleadings at the bar, with as much detestation as he always has the tricks and manœuvres and intrigues of party politicians. It is hard to speak in just terms of his legal attainments without the appearance of exaggeration; but there are yet those living who can state, that eulogy has no part in this description. There need be no better evidence that Judge White possessed every qualification of the able, profound and enlightened jurist, than that he was afterwards appointed (or would have been appointed, on condition of his accepting,) a seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States, which distinguished post of honor he declined. When he was elevated from the bar to the bench, he brought to the discharge of its difficult functions, all the qualities already enumerated and superadded to the essential attributes of judicial authority, great mildness and suavity of manners—yet he was always firm and dignified, and uncompromising, when duty demanded. It is superfluous to say, that to maintain such an office with popularity and respect, both from the people and bar, is the surest test of no ordinary merit. Spurious talents or superficial learning cannot be played off, undetected upon the bench. The strict integrity of Judge White was proverbial; and no partialities of friendship or affection, no frowns of dissatisfaction, ever gave coloring to his decisions. His opinions were generally remarkable for perspicuity and strength, and many of them able specimens of judicial acumen and research. His long services in his judicial capacity, acquired for him the greatest respect and esteem from the gentlemen of the profession, and conferred lasting honor on the bar of Tennessee. Such ample opportunities as were presented during twelve years experience on the bench, and especially, when afterwards practised upon and enlarged in the course of his political experience, must have rendered Judge White thoroughly acquainted with the spirit and character of the laws of his country.

An interesting anecdote is told of this period of his life, quite characteristic of his republican simplicity. A student of law came a considerable distance to be examined by him, in order to obtain a license. The young man had heard much of his ability and learning as a jurist, and expected to be much embarrassed in his presence; but he mustered courage, visited his residence, and on being informed that the Judge was on his farm, went out and intercepted a man ploughing, and asked for Judge White. "I am the man," was the reply. "I wish to get license to practice law, and have come to be examined. "Well, sir, if you will be good enough to go down into the shade, I will attend to it with a good deal of pleasure." He secured his plough horse, got over into the cool shade, and took the young man through a most learned and rigid examination—found that he was well qualified, and after inviting him to his home, and showing him every mark of hospitality and politeness, gave him a license.

In the year 1807, he resigned his Judgeship, and retired, in a great measure to his farm. Agricultural pursuits had always been a favorite occupation, even in the midst of laborious studies; and he would be frequently found in the intervals of his engagements, ploughing in his fields. There appears always to have been a congeniality between great and good minds in the pursuits of agriculture. We pretend not to divine the philosophy of it, or to determine, as has often been contended, why it is that patriotism exists, in so much more elevated and fervent devotion, in the retirement of the farm, than in the busy throng or crowded cities. Whether the fact be so or not, certain it is the noblest instances of sterling patriotism and high-souled principle that have ever figured in the drama of human actions, have been found among those most devoted to agricultural pursuits. Hypocrisy and intrigue, which are the elements of contracted minds, have nought to do in the retirement of the farm; but far removed from the long catalogue of human frailties and vices, with which they are so painfully conversant in public life, the good and the great are gratified with the view of the brighter side of humanity, and have there to deal with characters and actions more congenial with the simplicity and greatness of their own natures. Like Jefferson, and Washington, and Madison, and Jackson, Judge White could only be induced to leave his farm only when duty, which was the supreme law of his nature, demanded; and when that was performed, he left the rivalries and commotion of public life, without a regret, to those whose business it was to foster them.

About this time Judge White was appointed District Attorney for the United States, which station he soon resigned. In 1807, he was elected a Senator to the State Legislature. While a member of this body, he performed many important services to Tennessee, and was the author of our system of land laws—for which Tennesseans who recollect the frauds and controversies of the old system, will ever be grateful. The speech in which he advocated the measure, was one of the first which he made as a politician, and was said to have been *one* of unusual power and cogency. In 1809, the Judiciary of Tennessee was reorganized, and a Supreme Court instituted. In this highest appellate tribunal, he was appointed to preside, although not a candidate, and was absent from the seat of Government two hundred miles, when the Legislature conferred the appointment. He held this office for six years, during which time he was associated with such men as John Overton and G. W. Campbell, and from his faithfulness and ability, acquired the utmost respect and popularity from the people, by whose delegated authority he had been appointed. Previous to his resignation in 1815, he was elected President of the State Bank. Under his auspices, the institution flourished in a high degree, and acquired much character for the prudence and ability of its administration, and the stability of its operations. It obtained a standing [illegible] to its financial conditions. He continued twelve years at the head of this institution—including the period of the late war—a period which will be long remembered in the political history of the United States for fiscal distrust, confusion and difficulty, and which, but for the energies of one man, would have rendered bankrupt the credit of the whole nation.

But while engaged in the double duties of Judge and President of the Bank, he did not forget his country. During the darkest period of the Creek campaign, when General Jackson was surrounded with difficulties such as would have crushed any other man, his brave men contending not only with savages, but with famine and want, and sustaining life on roots and acorns, Hugh L. White left the bench, and with a single companion, the Hon. Lake Lea, started for the wilderness, hired an Indian guide, and after several days and nights of perilous adventure, found the General's encampment. He told the old veteran, that having heard of his difficulties, he had left his business, and come to share his toils and dangers. It was determined, after some consultation, that the Judge should return, through the wilderness, to Tennessee, and exert his influence in raising volunteers, and procuring provisions for the distressed and famishing army. While absent, on this expedition he missed several terms of his court, and by the laws of Tennessee, the Judges were paid only in proportion to the duty performed. The Legislature, in consideration of the great services he had rendered General Jackson, passed an order that there should be no deduction of his salary. But with characteristic magnanimity, he declined the offer, and would receive no more than that for which he rendered actual service. He said that his country was in distress, that the aid he rendered, was without the hope of reward, and that he would receive none.

In 1817, Hugh L. White was again elected Senator, by a majority approaching unanimity, and served with accustomed distinction, the period for which he had been elected.

But the abilities of Hugh L. White were too distinguished, and too well appreciated by his countrymen, to be confined within the limits of a single State. He was appointed, in 1820, by President Monroe, one of the Commissioners under the Spanish Treaty, in conjunction with Littleton W. Tazewell and Gov. King. Previous to this time, his attention had been confined, chiefly, to the laws affecting individual rights, and private property. The rights and laws of nations had little connexion with the administration of justice, in an interior State. But as the sphere of his operations was widened, he was found to possess mental resources corresponding to the increased demand. With such great success did he apply himself to the Commercial, Maritime, and International Law, that he won the esteem and confidence of his able colleagues—men who had been experienced, and profoundly versed in the science of Public Law. He held this appointment until 1821, at which time the Commission expired. In the same year he was again, unanimously, appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals, but he declined the appointment. In 1825, Gen. Jackson resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and Hugh L. White was unanimously elected to fill out the term. In 1827, he was again unanimously elected to serve the next six years. And yet again, amidst the hottest party rancor, the Legislature bestowed their undivided suffrage upon him, for another term of six years, in 1835.

We have now to review the life of Hugh L. White, in the most important and interesting scenes, of the many, in which he has taken part. Hitherto, we have viewed him chiefly as a jurist and a local politician.

But his life and acts become now identified with national history and national interests. And from the character which he has acquired in this political capacity, from the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged the functions of the high stations which he has occupied, must he stand or fall to the people of the nation. Ten years ago, Hugh L. White brought into our national councils, great weight of character. Has he sustained it? At that time he had the unlimited confidence of every party in the Government. Has he forfeited it? During this era of great achievements in our political history—memorable for the revolutionizing of our national policy—for the demolishing of long established institutions, and the building of new—for bold and untried adventures in the theory and practice of Government—a period portentously pregnant with doubtful and strange doctrines, which will distinguish this era of our political history for ages to come—during all this mighty conflict of principle, Hugh L. White has been constantly upon the ground. He bore his part in them all, as friend or foe.—He has fearlessly carried the standard into the thickest ranks, or checked the sallies of dangerous rashness by the voice of wisdom and the weight of years. And now, at the close of the drama, when the conflict is over, and the elements of strife are composed into harmony, and the horizon is brightening up, he stands up before the people, whom he has helped to pilot out of the breakers, and asks to be tried by his actions. Upon the measures there advocated, by the opinions there avowed, and by the honesty and ability there displayed, let him be tried by a candid and enlightened people—and upon the result, let him stand or fall. Justice and candor demand no more than this. Let this be done, and justice and candor will be satisfied. This period is too fresh in the memory of all, and the measures too notorious to be detailed in this place. But during this comparatively short period of his public career, more weighty subjects have been discussed—more doubtful points of national policy settled—more difficulties removed from the free administration of Government—more political heresies broached and exterminated, than in any other period of American history of the same length. The whole theory of Government has been subjected to an inquisition, which spared neither the ancient, nor the venerable, nor the strong, nor the weak. In the scales of justice or honesty, they have all been weighed, and have found the level, or the supposed level, of their merits. Its maratime and commercial policy has been revolutionized. Its banking establishments upturned. The powers of the General Government in Internal Improvements and Executive Patronage, have been scrutinized and settled. The origin and nature of the Federal Compact have been discussed with earnestness and ability; and its value has been calculated, and its fundamental principles bandied about with the familiarity of toys. These momentous questions have all been settled, and the people have fixed upon the result the seal of their sanction. The man who can pass such an ordeal unscathed—having borne an active and energetic part in them all, to say the least of it, does not lack experience in public affairs which would fit him for any office in the Government.—With what character Judge White has passed through these scenes, is known to every man in the nation. His political doctrines are of the great republican school. During Mr. Adams' Administration, when the Panama mission was agitated, in which was brought into discussion the powers of the General Government—Hugh L. White opposed the measures with unusual ability.—As to the Tariff, he has always shown a firm but rational opposition to it, both by his vote and upon the floor. In 1826, he avowed himself an enemy to extensive Executive Patronage, and the measures naturally growing out of it. Internal Improvement by the General Government has never met his sanction. When the subject of Executive Patronage was again brought before the House, under the charge of Administration, Hugh L. White advocated the same principles, though for his consistency he has been accused of deserting the present Administration. The man who possesses principles which are too stubborn to bend for office or emolument, for smiles or [illegible] if there has been change any where, it is in the desertion of present Republicans from the principles which they held ten years ago.

But Hugh L. White is to be viewed in a still more conspicuous light. In 1832, John C. Calhoun resigned the Vice Presidency of the United States, and the Senate was left without a presiding officer. It was on the eve of the memorable session, when the debate upon the Tariff had well nigh severed the Union. The first talent of the nation was there congregated, and every man had arrayed himself on one side or the other. The prize at issue was the Constitution. And the leaders of the respective divisions came armed with the desperate resolution to carry their measures, though disunion on one side, and civil war on the other, were the consequence. Proud in the strength of conscious greatness, irritated by supposed aggressions of tyranny and discordant to a degree that almost banished deliberation, they foresaw that troublous time was not far distant. It was seen that no ordinary mind could be able to curb the outbreakings of passion, and maintain its equipoise through so doubtful a contest. In view of all those difficulties, Hugh Lawson White was elected President of the Senate—and how he sustained the exalted expectations of that body and the nation, is now a matter of history. The firmness, impartiality, decision and dignity with which he presided over the stormy debate, proved that no false estimate had been placed upon his character. But mildness and honesty alone would not have commanded respect in so disordant and hostile a body. Virtues may sway the affections, but mind alone can command mind. It was great moral and intellectual strength based upon the most commanding civic courage, the loftiest attribute of mind, that awed the combatants into respect and challenged their homage.

The intellectual character of Hugh L. White would bear a fair comparison with the first talent in the Senate. As an orator, in the popular acceptation of the term, he is not as distinguished as many members in the House of Congress. He possesses little of that rich profusion of imagination, which throws such a charm over the oratory of a Clay, or a Pinckney, or a Wirt. But if oratory means the carrying of the point, and the demolishing adverse positions, he has few superiors. As a reasoner and debater, he has shown strength and cogency of argument, on more than one occasion, which would rank him as one of the ablest logicians on the floor of Congress. His speech upon the Indian question, which was made too, under circumstances in which few men would have chosen to appear in their seats, was considered one of the most powerful efforts ever made in that body, and of the same character were his speeches upon the Panama Mission. In the discussion of the latter, Hugh L. White was particularly distinguished—and the combatants of that debate were no strip-lings in mind and attainments. The profoundest talent in the nation, and the deepest constitutional learning, were brought to bear upon it; but the speech of Hugh L. White was pronounced to be the ablest exposition of the powers of Government made during the whole discussion. The character of his reasoning partakes of the dominant quality of his mind. He never descends from the lofty position of honor and self-respect, to avail himself of the cunning tricks of controversy, or of adroit subterfuges—or to avoid conclusive arguments by a stroke of wit, or conceal beneath a flood of idle declamation, the falsehood or weakness of his premises. He attacks no subject in the *flank*, but marches up bold and fearless, to the *front*, and marks out his positions with such precision, and lays his premises so deep and sure, that he seldom fails to reduce the enemy. This is the order of mind that seems peculiarly adapted to the discharge of difficult and heavy duties.—Of our seven Presidents, but one was an orator; and he was the most unpopular that ever sat in the Chair. In the bold characteristics of his mind, Judge White approaches nearer Washington, Munroe and Madison. Every subject which he touched seemed moulded into the greatness of his own mind—and of him it might be safely said, as it was of another great man that he never undertook to prove, what he did not establish; yet Madison possessed but few of the charms and graces of oratory.

As a statesman Hugh L. White has sustained a character for talents equally honorable to his station and his country, till he was sixty-two years of age. No man ever doubted them. He had grown old in honors; and envy or jealousy had not breathed a word of dissatisfaction—he had held some of the highest and most responsible offices within the gift of the people, and he discharged them as they never were better, before or since. But in his sixty-third year, it was discovered that the public had been deceived—that this great debater and profound statesman had no mind. Alas, political consistency! And what increases the wonder of the discovery is, that those that had ever been readiest to acknowledge his talents and extol his worth, are the first to mark the detection! Whether the deficiency of talents be as great in the venerable statesman, as the want of honesty to the political inquisitor, we leave to the people to decide.

His consistency as a politician has long been proverbial. A change of administrations creates no change in his doctrines, throws no new flashes of light upon a question, and brings to view no unseen excellencies which before were not known to exist. The waxing and waning of *power* bring no uneasiness or terrors to him—and the periodical ebbing and flowing of opinions, leave his principles as firm and unshaken as the ocean rock, while the empty spray serves but to cleanse them of their dross. In the administration of Mr Adams, he opposed the extension of Executive patronage upon *principle*. In 1835, these principles had not changed, and he opposed it again. Those who thrive and fatten by fawning and sycophancy, and float on the tide of party through every administration, call this adhesion to principle, "desertion of the ranks." Hugh L. White belongs to no ranks, and never did, but the ranks of the Constitution. And when many of those who may have happened to agree in opinion with him, are found sliding into error, he asks only to be permitted to return his original ground. But let not the subject be too closely sifted, lest it be found that his accusers have deserted principle—and they may find that the charge of inconsistency is more easily imposed upon others, than it is shaken off when truth has fastened it upon themselves.

To the calm and philsophic observer of the tide of human affairs, who is unacquainted with the moral code, and the pliancy of conscience, of the humble fraternity who live by sycophancy on one hand, and detraction on the other, it would appear a strange perversion of the laws of society, that such a man as the Western Cincinnatus, now when he is grey with honors and years, should need a friendly hand to repel detraction and defamation But the fanaticism of party stops not at inconsistencies and absurdities. If the Father of his Country had defamation heaped upon him, malignant slander, and charges of inconsistency and feebleness, in those days when an adherence to principle had not ceased to be a virtue, surely we need not wonder that the thrice heated fury of modern partisanship, should be less sparing of epithets, or more scrupulous of conscience. But if unbroken confidence, from the earliest to the greatest period of his public life be a mark of consistency, such idle charges need not be attempted to be repelled. It would attach an importance to them which they do not deserve.

Hugh L. White has held more offices of trust, and probably refused more, than almost any living politician. He has been twice upon the bench, and elevated a third time. He has been Senator in the Legislature of his own State. He has been District Attorney of the United States. He has been President of the Bank of Tennessee. He was selected a Commissioner between Virginia and Kentucky [illegible] and claims. He has been Commissioner under the Spanish treaty.—He has been thrice elected Senator of the United States; and has been President of the same body. He has refused a place in the Judiciary of his own State, and also upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. He has more than once refused a seat in the Cabinet of President Jackson. But Hugh L. White is no seeker of office or of honors. He has shown no keenness of relish for the gathered fruits of his fame. They have been showered upon him in rich profusion by a generous public, but he has ever viewed with the sacredness of a trust, which he held for his country, and which he was always ready to restore with usury. There is a harmony, an order, an elevated purpose in the character of Hugh L White, which cannot be appreciated by those who breathe the atmosphere of fierce contention. They cannot conceive of sincerity being allied to moderation, and they feel suspicious of the fidelity of him who does not prostitute every faculty of mind and soul to the success of every epemeral party measure. But the great majority of the honest and intelligent freemen of our country, who are as little perver'ed by the bitter rivalries of the press and inferior politicians, as they are infected with their corruption, have affixed that estimate upon his character, which exalted worth has never failed to receive in this land of liberty and promise.

Another trait in the character of Hugh L White, which distinguishes him from most politicians, is an *intense devotion to the duty to which he has been called*.—He is the first man in his place in the Senate, and the last to leave it—and, says a distinguished member of Congress, "I know of no man, except Judge Marshall, who rode about the city so little in carriages." When in the public pay, he looks upon his time, as every honest man should, as no longer his own, but his country's—and neither pleasure, nor private business, nor even the keenest and weightiest afflictions have drawn him from it. And he has borne a share of the latter which seldom falls to the lot of humanity. He has followed the greatest part of a large family of children and their mother to the grave, and this during the course of his public life.

One of the most powerful efforts he ever made in the Senate, was on the morning after he received the tidings that the hand of death had torn asunder the tenderest fibres of human affection. It was his speech on the Indian bill. This question had occasioned great embarrassment and concern to President Jackson. Hugh L. White was Chairman of the Committee—the weight of the measure devolved upon him, and procrastination was certain defeat. But he appeared in his seat—asked no indulgence—made no apology—and showing a fortitude worthy of his character, made one of the ablest and most successful efforts ever witnessed in that body, and carried the measure. Such lofty and honorable views of the nature and obligation of a trust—such intense devotion to its fulfilment, have distinguished Hugh L. White from the most of his colleagues in every station of life. It may be affirmed of him, and the records of the nation will bear out the assertion, that in whatever station, high or low, he has been engaged, Hugh L. White WAS NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL TO DO HIS DUTY.—This honorable and enviable fact in his history, in these days of political vacillation, desertion and change, will be remembered when this generation will have passed away. A rare instance of his delicate sense of honor and strict integrity in the private relations of life, deserves to be recorded. While he was one of the Commissioners under the Spanish treaty, he was also President of the State Bank, which station the friends of the Bank prevented him from resigning. While absent on the commission, he still continued to correspond with, and advise the Directors, by which the bank continued in a very flourishing condition. After the expiration of the commission, he found that his accustomed salary had been passed to his account. We have unquestionable authority for saying, that there is now due him of undrawn salary, *near eight thousand dollars* for services rendered as President of the Bank, during the time mentioned above, and at other times, when he was employed in public stations, which the Directors have repeatedly urged upon his acceptance, but which, from a delicacy that is not common, he has peremptorily and forever declined receiving.

What man in this Government, can hold up his public and private character to scrutiny, and suffer so little as Judge White? What man can look back upon a long and eventful life, with less cause of dissatisfaction, or look forward with brighter prospects to a high and final approbation from the country which he has so long served. Few, very few, have ever engaged in the works and the interest of politics, without some loss of purity, of independence, of honor. But if the man lives who has passed through the scorching furnace, and come forth as he went in, that man is Hugh L. White. If nobler instances of hallowed patriotism, of rejected honors, of devotion to duty, of forgetfulness of self in the cause of his country, can be found upon the page of American history, we must look for them only in the life of the great WASHINGTON, the first and the last of his race, whom no man has equalled—with whom no man may be compared.

Such is a brief, and, as we believe, impartial sketch of the life and services of Hugh L. White. If any think that we have not redeemed our pledge of impartiality, let him reflect, that when a brilliant series of acts, which required thirty years to be performed, are condensed and brought to view in the space of thirty minutes, they may shine with an effulgence of which they are not capable when viewed singly, as they were performed. But let him also recollect, that unsullied worth is so rare a gem in the rubbish of political elements, that its appearance challenges our admiration, and may palliate and excuse earnestness of commendation. But to say that Hugh L. White is not a great and good man, in the face of all this evidence, after having made all the deductions that any man will claim, would argue a conception of human excellence and greatness not to be attained by human means.

VAN BUREN VOTES.

In 1820, Van Buren voted that Congress had the CONSTITUTIONAL power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union.

In 1836, he says that Congress has the Constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give to free negroes the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

In 1824, he voted for the Tariff.

In 1828, he voted for the Tariff Bill of that year commonly called the BILL OF ABOMINATIONS, after promising the Southern members to vote against it.

He voted for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland Road, to be kept by Federal toll gatherers—a measure directly at war with State Rights.

In 1828, he voted *four times in one session* against the bill to graduate the price of the Public Lands, to make donations to actual settlers, and to cede the refuse lands to the States in which they lie.

He voted several times against the acts for the final adjustment of land claims in Missouri and Arkansas.

In 1826, he voted against repealing the duty on salt—thus keeping up the price of that indispensable article.

In addition to all this, in 1812-13, he supported Clinton the peace candidate, against Madison and the war—thereby joining the Federalists and aiming to cripple the Administration—and in 1814, he deserted and joined the war party.

He supported Clinton at one time, and then turned traitor to him and supported Tompkins, and then again *pirouetted* and supported Clinton.

He supported Rufus King for the Senate of the United States—a rank Federalist and an enemy to the admission of Missouri—and while *publicly* opposing him, secretly plotted to secure his election, and wrote a pamphlet for that end.

He opposed giving to the people the privilege of choosing their electors, when they imperatively demanded it of the Legislature.

He opposed giving the people the election of Governor—a privilege dear to every freeman.

He opposed the right of universal suffrage—the corner stone of our liberties—and denied to the poor white man the right of voting unless he had a freehold.

And when he found the Jackson party to be the stronger, he deserted to it; got himself appointed Secretary of State contrary to Gen. Jackson's private inclination; and immediately proceeded by fawning sycophancy and servility to worm himself into favor.

He has thrust out all Jackson's old and tried friends, and filled the purlieus of the palace with cringing slaves and corrupt hirelings.

He has put the public money under the charge of a man who swore allegiance to the British Government in the last war, and has been proven *perjured* before a committee of Congress.

And finally, he has ever been opposed to Western interests, to Southern policy, and to Republican principles, as the foregoing facts, and many others, will show.

Will the people of the South support this man? The people will answer in a voice of thunder—NO.—*Columbus Herald.*

Maryland.—The intelligence by yesterday's mail confirmed the success of the Whigs in the late electoral election. They will have a majority of two in the electoral college, which secures a Whig Senate in the State Legislature for five years. This result is rendered the more important by the circumstance that a Senator in Congress is to be elected at the next session.

"*As you were.*" So, we have carried the day in Maryland, after all. The returns furnished by the Baltimore papers of Wednesday exhibited such a Flemish account for the Whigs—giving them but 2 in 22—that we concluded with those papers that the apathy of the Whigs had, beyond all doubt, betrayed the State into the hands of their adversaries. The issue of the election in the remaining counties, however, averted, it appears, so discreditable a result. We should owe an apology to the party for too readily admitting that they were beaten, if their negligence had not placed the political fortunes of the State in such jeopardy, and in fact deserved defeat rather than success.

National Intelligencer.

The editor of the New Hampshire Telegraph announces that he has commenced living on his own hook, and that he will take all kinds of country produce in payment for his dues. The editor of the Methuen Gazette also announces that he commenced a similar mode of living, and will also take any kind of *country produce* in payment for his paper—*except children.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HUGH L. WHITE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

JOHN D. TOOMER.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESUEUR, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, Beaufort.
14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir.
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

Objections to Mr. Van Buren's elevation.—In our last week's paper we attempted to discuss the objection to Mr. Van Buren growing out of his great desire and steadfast determination to identify himself with Gen. Jackson. We proved that he was endeavouring to "trade upon borrowed capital," and that, by Gen. Jackson's own showing, he ought to "break." We proceed to notice another and more formidable objection. Let the people bear in mind the mode and manner of his nomination. He is emphatically the *nomination* or *caucus candidate*. Should he by some unforeseen and unexpected casualty be elected President, recollect it will establish a precedent for all future time, and the choice of his successor will finally result in the hands of an interested few; a body of aristocrats in fact and not in name will be formed, who will have at their disposal all the honours and the offices of the country, and through their creatures the command of the Army, the control of the Treasury—the purse and the sword. Another, and a short step, and the subversion of our liberties will follow. The evils of the nomination system can be briefly exemplified. Suppose it the case in Cumberland that a Convention should be called of Representatives from each Captain's district, to nominate members of the Legislature. The first year it might by possibility work well. Honest and intelligent men might be selected, and the County represented with credit and for her interest. Presently the novelty would wear away; the thing "grow stale;" the primary meetings be thinly attended; designing men would obtain influence in the Convention—an honest people are slow to suspect corruption—the Convention would be moved and wielded like an automaton by a junto in town, and a few interested leaders trample permanently upon the liberties of the body of the county. The creature dependent upon the creators and wholly independent of the people, would be a subservient tool in the hands of this junto; "a smooth and pliant willow." Could any one thus chosen be called the Representative of the People? Would he not be the Representative of a cabal, a junto, a committee? Assuredly. Under this evil the Northern States are this day labouring. Their elections are managed by political committees. The good old plan of the candidates coming before the people at the Hustings, confronting them and his opponents, submitting his opinions to their political tests, interchanging opinions, and discussing with them the political schemes which from time to time agitate the country, has been utterly done away. A few hold the reins of power and goad on a nation of freemen wherever they choose. If the people of Cumberland wish to bring such a state of things about in this county, their first step should be to cast their suffrages for Martin Van Buren. Such will be the effect upon a more extended scale if the Baltimore Convention succeed in securing their nomination. In the case of that Convention, the Honorable, and talented gentleman who represented this District, and we learn and with pleasure add, with dignity and credit to himself, was the immediate Representative of less than 500 of his political friends. No meetings were held in 3 of the Counties composing the district. It is believed that 60 persons attended the Cumberland meeting, in Moore 40, in Robeson scarce that number, in all 140. Whether they were all qualified voters cannot now be determined. It is thought this estimate is within bounds, but to be "wide of the mark" we say 300; if we are in error, we will with pleasure submit to correction. Now it is not unfrequently the case that persons say, they have no objection to Judge White, but rather prefer him to Van Buren, but, add they, the Democracy has made a nomination, and it is necessary to preserve the integrity of party that the nomination should be sustained. In our district then we have shown that the Democratic party, at the juncture to which we refer, consisted of 300 persons; these 300 persons then control the opinion of 50,000 freemen. Bear in mind that the body of the Party the bone and sinew of the County rarely assembles in primary meetings. Remember, no discussion is permitted, Resolutions are previously prepared, committees previously chosen, and the meeting called on like a German diet to record the will of its masters. In a meeting not a hundred years ago, a respectable and an aged gentleman of the County, voted against the resolutions and was assailed in no measured terms for so doing, by one of its members. These primary meetings for the most part, are attended by politicians by trade, gentlemen of leisure, and three

...ness at the Court Houses and re... convenient distances. Call you ... dictation? It is no excuse to say ... notice was given, that all knew ... meeting, and that their absence is ... silent acquiesence in its proceed...

The people are slow to move. The ... portion of the community are ... and cannot spare the time ... their daily avocations to mingle often ... political discussion: the duty of a good ... demands his presence at the polls, ... duty the people rarely fail to perform. ... would be unkind in the extreme to make ... absence at an extra-official assembly, ... neither the law, nor the constitution ... proof of their approbation of its ... and by a logical induction de... an obligation on their part to support ... nomination, to preserve, Heaven ... the mark! the integrity of party. Mr. ... is such a candidate, nominated ... caucus. Without claim to rest ... no plea of great services per... he looks to the integrity of party to ... him to the seat of the Washingtons, ... and the Madisons.

We spread before our readers this day, ... of Hugh Lawson White, the ... of the Republican Party of North ... for the Presidency. Let not its ... deter any one from the perusal.

... insertion of this paper and the pro... of the Barbecue Festival, excluded ... from this week's paper. We ... serve up our usual variety in our ...

We noticed the communication of Archi... Matthews in the last "North Carolina ..." —our charge was founded on an ... article in "the Journal" of the ... August—and which was fully copied ... paper of the 18th. From it the in... is clear, that Mr. Matthews "had ... to make good his charge," and "in ... to the Post Master (Mr. Davis) who ... assailed, the Editors of that print took ... *said* calculated to preju... before the Public." In the same ... they took occasion to warn *their* ... against the utterance of that ... *to be unfounded.*" We ... satisfied on the subject, and ... reason to take back what we have ... We decline "assuming the responsi..." but would inform Mr. Matthews ... Davis is fully competent to vindi... himself when assailed—he needs no ... support."

The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette con... a long article on the letter of Mr. ... to Mr. Williams with the fol... remark—

"... other objection to him (Van Buren) ... these; but merely that he permits his ... identified with that of a man whose mo... is as *dark* as that of Richard M. John... himself would be sufficient."

THE WHIG FESTIVAL.

On Thursday the 8th instant, agreeably ... notice, the Republican party of ... County gave a Barbecue Fes... in honour of our recent triumph. Ow... the inclemency of the weather, the ..., previously prepared to be furnish... Mumford's Grove, was held at Mr. ...'s long Rooms, Gillespie Street. The ... assembled amounted in number to ... persons, including guests from the ad... counties. The arrangements for so ... an assembly were creditable in ... to the energetic gentlemen who ... the Committee of Arrangements. ... presence of the Governor elect alone ... wanting to fill the measure of enjoy... —duties of a pressing and imperative ... prevented his attendance. Every ... was in taste; viands of all kinds in ... The "fattened Ox of the Moun...," the wild Venison of our sand-hill ..., and the "rich Turtle of the Seas." ... must not omit to mention, that for this ... liberality we are indebted to the kind and ... generosity of our Whig friends of ..., whose pithy letter accompany ... the noble Buhaman was read upon the ..., and the annexed toast drank with ... times three.

Above us waved the Star-spangled Ban... the Union, and the pure and unsul... White Standard floated triumphant in ... breeze. A salute of 13 guns announced ... hour of dinner, when the following offi... were appointed:

Dr. B. ROBINSON, *President.*

COL. PETER McKELLAR, }
MAJ. A. D. McLEAN, }
JOHN E. McRAE, Esq., } *Vice Presidents*
ARCHD. HOLMES, Esq., }
JOHN WINSLOW, Esq., }
WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., }

REGULAR TOASTS

Our Country, right, or wrong, and all our ... ...'s friends. *Yankee Doodle*

George Washington—The Father of his coun... language is inadequate to his praise. *Washington's March.*

North Carolina—Our own beloved State; un... by power, unmoved by corruption. She ... a proud example to her sisters. No son of ... need blush for his country. *Home, sweet Home.*

The recent Republican triumph. A triumph ... It has smitten the camp of the Ma... with terror, and cheered the hearts of the ... of all sections of the Union. *Hail Columbia.*

Governor Edward B. Dudley—Our friend and ... A Republican of the old School. The ... patriot, the liberal gentleman. We ... pride and pleasure his elevation to the ... office in our State. *Hail to the Chief*

The enthusiasm excited by this toast had ... the following letter from General Dud... was read with its accompanying sentiment:

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2d, 1836.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor of receiving ... to a Barbecue on the 8th instant, ... of Fayetteille, to be given in honor ... triumph of the Republican party of ... Carolina, and to which you have been pleas... all the flattering congratulations of the ... Cumberland at my elevation to the Gu... Chair.

... gentlemen, to tender you my thanks ... congratulations on the late tri..., in which my elevation has been involved, and to assure you with what pleasure I should appear at your festive Board, in commemoration of the signal defeat of the *unconstitutional* dictation of the Baltimore *Humbug* of who shall or who shall not rule over this mighty Nation, if it were in my power to do so. I fear, however, it will not be; duties of an imperious nature will, in all probability, occupy all my attention for some time to come, which I have already been compelled to neglect by the severe indisposition in my family.

The recent event has confirmed my previous opinion, that the people will not tolerate an impertinent interference in *their* duties of selecting their Officers, a wasteful extravagance in the expenditures of the Government, nor the avowed principle of the New York tacticians, of awarding to the victors the spoils of office, without regard to worth or honesty.

In the event of my failing to appear among you on the 8th, allow me, gentlemen, to offer you the following sentiment:

The Hon Hugh L. White—The incorruptible patriot and consistent Republican; his elevation to the Chief Magistracy will guarantee to the People a constitutional administration of the General Government.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient serv't,
EDW'D. B. DUDLEY.

Messrs. Benjamin Robinson, Paris I. Tillinghast, Dushee Shaw, and others.

6. The Federal Union—"*Esto perpetua.*" *Star Spangled Banner.*

7. The President of the United States. *Jackson's March.*

8. *The Electors of the Buncombe District*—Free as the air that breaks over their Mountain fastnesses; they have solemnly and emphatically rebuked the minions of power. *Fire in the Mountains, run boys, run.*

9. *The Surplus Revenue*—Returned to its best and safest place of deposite, the pockets of the people. Should the exigencies of war require its re payment, the Country's draft upon their patriotism will never be dishonoured. *Clare de Kitchen*

10. *The Hon Hugh L. White*—A native son of North Carolina, an adopted son of Tennessee; the mother and the daughter will unite together in securing his elevation to the highest office in the gift of a free people. *Who'll be King but Charlie*

11. *John Tyler*—A statesman worthy of Virginia's palmiest days. *Old Virginny never tire*

12. *Willie P. Mangum*—The fearless and eloquent defender of the Constitution; a faithful sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty. He has acted well his part. *Auld lang syne*

13. Our fair country women. *Green grow the rushes, O!*

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President.—Our good old State, North Carolina—among the first to demolish the Baltimore Humbug of Presidential dictation; she *will* go ahead in the cause of the People. Rip Van Winkle is awake. The corrupt office-holders may read the hand-writing on the wall.

By Col. Peter McKellar, V. P.—Martin Van Buren—The people of Cumberland will never sustain a *caucus candidate.*

By Maj. A. D. McLean, V. P.—Hugh L. White—may he be our next President.

J. Winslow, Esq. V. P. at the solicitation of the company, perfected the following sentiment with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks:—The White Rose of North Carolina—it has stood a Summer's sun; it will not wither 'neath a Winter's frost.

By Dr. William McKay, of Sampson, (guest.)—North Carolina—first in the days of the Revolution, she will be the last to yield in support of the Constitution.

By A. A. Brown, Esq. of New Hanover.—The Whigs of Cumberland—The ballot-box in November will show the soundness of their principles; the present festival displays their generous hospitality.

By Thos. Sandford, Esq.—Col. R. M. Johnson, the practical amalgamationist—Too *dark a pill* to be *stained* down the throats of the freemen of North Carolina.

The following communication from the Hon. J. D. Toomer, the White Elector for this District, was read by the President:

MOORE COUNTY, Sept. 7, 1836.

Dushee Shaw, Benjamin Robinson, Alex. D. McLean, Peter McKellar, Esqs. and others, members of Committee, &c.

Gentlemen: I have been honoured with your invitation to the "Barbecue Festival," in commemoration of the recent triumph of the Republican party of my native State. The compliment is duly appreciated; but feeble health admonishes me it would be imprudent to participate in the festivity of such an occasion. I offer the following sentiment:

The Whigs of 1836—Like their prototypes of '76, opposed to power and devoted to liberty; they derive their appellative from their principles.

Accept my congratulation on the event which your jubilee will commemorate.

I tender the assurances of my high respect, and am very truly yours,

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Whereupon, John W. Huske, Esq., one of the delegates to the Richmond Convention, proposed the following sentiment:

The White party of the 7th District—The purity of their political principles best illustrated by the private virtues of their Electoral nominee.

By the Hon. H. Potter—The battle has been fought and won; let us give quarter, and exult with a manly and generous forbearance.

By William B. Wright, Esq.—The freemen of Cumberland; unsurpassed by none for intelligence and honesty. The ballot boxes in November will prove their principles.

John D. Eccles, Esq. addressed the meeting, at its solicitation, in his usual talented and pointed manner. During the progress of his remarks, he was frequently interrupted by the continued plaudits of a delighted audience. Mr. E. commented with much severity upon the course of the Administration, and its pensioned corps of 40,000 Retainers, particularly as to its interference with the purity of the elective franchise, and concluded with proposing the following sentiment, which was received with much cheering:

The political honesty of the Spoils party—It resembles the answer of the London Cockney-dandy to the Hackney-coachman, who, like an honest man, demanded his fare only at the end of the journey; that reply was, "I han" got no money, no how, howsomdever, but on the contrary quite the *reverse*."

W. Winslow, Esq. at the call of the company, offered, after a few remarks, the following toast:

White Stock—At the latest *quotations* 5,140 *above par*, and still rising.

Letters were read from Weston R. Gales, Esq., Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. and Hon. E. Deberry.

By Capt. L. S. Belden.—The good ship, the County of Wake—May prosperous *Gales* waft her into a safe political harbour.

By John McLean, Esq., late Sheriff.—Hugh L. White, North Carolina's distinguished son—May she be the pivot on which he will turn into the Presidential Chair.

By Mr. William L. Nunnerly.—Present place, present company and present occasion, joyous and joyful; may our latter days be our better days.

By Mr. T. L. Whitlock, of S. Carolina.—Liberty, Union, and the Constitution; of these give us Liberty.

By Maj. Duncan G. McRae,—The Spoils Party.
We've hash'd 'em—slash'd 'em,
All to pieces dash'd 'em.

By B. Check, Esq., of Orange.—The memory of those who spent their fortunes and lost their blood for the liberty we this day enjoy.

By Christopher Monroe, Esq.—The "Working Men"—The bone and sinew, the pulse, the healthy impetus of the body politic, who value themselves, depreciate none, and ought not to be depreciated.

By Capt. Isham Blake.—The Working Men—The legitimate children of '76; their sires left them the legacy of freedom and equality. They are now of age, and are about entering into the possession of their rightful inheritance.

By Lieut. John Carney.—Martin Van Buren, Jackson's Nominee—He who prefers the *cures* to the *trigger*, and the *shield* to the *cutlas*. He is not of *us*.

By C. J. Orrell, Esq.—The Caucus humbug system—The aristocratic mother of corruption; equally fatal to the prosperity and liberty of a free people; let its doom be sealed by our recent triumph and by the voice of an honest Legislature, ratified by an honest Governor, responding to the will of the people.

By Arch'd. A. T. Smith, Esq., of Robeson.—Richard M. Johnson—North Carolina has taught *him*, and all other aspirants, that the only way to win her favour is to pursue the paths of *virtue*.

By Dr. W. Smith.—
Should old acquaintance b forgot,
And never brought to mind,
We'll elect White as President,
And leave Van Buren far behind.

By Michael McGary, Esq.—Federalism united with the disappointed Democrats assuming the name of Republicans—Let them die a lingering death, and let the true Democratic Whig principles reign over the land.

By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of Salisbury, (*sent.*)—The Office Holders—"Yet a little while" and you will see them trotting about Washington City like motherless colts.

By D. McDonald, Esq., of Bladen, (*sent.*)—Hugh L. White and John Tyler—Two unfeigned Republicans of the Jeffersonian School; may they succeed to the reward they have so richly merited.

By a Guest.—The memory of Capt. Johnston Blakeley—It dwells in the hearts of all North Carolinians.

By Wallace L. Dudge.—Rip Van Winkle of the South—Her slumbers are at length broken; she has opened one eye, and is now rubbing the other, she will see clearly with both by next November.

Hector McNeill, Esq.—The supporters of Edward B. Dudley, the friends of constitutional principles.

William McMillan, Esq.—Modern Whig Editors and their Patrons, the only remaining ties that bind constitutional liberty to her home.

By a Guest.—Our recent Elections, from their result, the adherents to principle rather than men, have much to hope.

The company dispersed at an early hour in the afternoon. All was good feeling, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the party. It was inspiriting to see so large and respectable a meeting of the bone and sinew of the County, the true Republicans, all prepared to engage with so much unanimity in the holy object of purging the government of corruption, and prostrating a party whose known rule of warfare is that the "Spoils belong to the Victors." *The hand-writing is on the wall.* We predict that Cumberland will be disenthralled in November. The evidences of hope are too strong to be rejected. Another battle and the Republican party will secure the victory. Let us not rest upon our August laurels:—"We've scotch'd the snake, not kill'd it."

In the evening a salute of 26 guns was fired, and a transparency bearing the name of Hugh Lawson White and John Tyler, and on the other side Edward B. Dudley, with the motto of the "Constitution and the Laws" on the reverse side, was paraded through the principal streets with music, "the spirit-stirring drum, and ear-piercing fife."

Leather Spectacles for two—The Editor of the *Standard* is no doubt very conversant with the works of the "greatest of poets"—therefore it would ill become us *to doubt*, that the chaste and elegant "*distich*" is not from the pen of Sir Walter. As our spectacles are not of the glorification order, susceptible of being screwed up "to see what can't be seen," we would thank the Editor to refer us to the particular Work, page, &c. it would save us *much* conning over. If "it is possible that *his memory* should be at fault," we will then rub up our *specks*, and "help him in the investigation." In the mean time we advise him to review the works of *Peter Porcupine*—that writer, among his *other* doggrels, says:

"You rogues, you rouges, you're all found out,
And we, the People, will no doubt,
Put a *period* to your *dashing*,
And honest men will come in fashion."

FROM THE TUSCALOOSA (ALABAMA) INTELLIGENCER

North Carolina has gone for White; that is clear enough. Dudley is elected, by what precise majority we cannot say. It is probably from two to six thousand. This was every where admitted to be a test question; and its determination proves that General Jackson's popularity is not transferable to the non-committal intriguer of the North. Van Buren's prospect grows worse and worse. North Carolina went side by side with Tennessee in support of General Jackson. She stood by him in six troubles, and in seven did not forsake him; but to be transferred to Van Buren—that was too much. She knows the difference between a hawk and a handsaw; and it is not greater than the difference between a frank old hero and a slippery cunning politician.

This North Carolina defeat is a warning note of fearful omen to the Van Burenites; for it has almost become proverbial that as North Carolina goes, so goes the Union. She makes up her mind slowly and cautiously, but when she has fairly made it up, it is generally on good grounds; and a majority of the other States are apt to be found with her. So may it be on this occasion.

Health of the City.—One new case of Small-pox or Varioloid, (a very mild one,) reported since our last. It has been removed to the Hospital, and this is the only case in the City or suburbs. The disease, no doubt has been mastered, and this is the last case we expect to have to announce. *Raleigh Register.*

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Resolutions respecting Maria Monk.—At a meeting convened in the American Tract Society's Room, N. Y. at the call of several gentlemen, for the purpose of considering the controversy existing between Maria Monk and the Romish Priests of the Montreal Diocese, *Francis D. Allen*, Esq. was called to the chair, and the *Rev. Octavius Winslow*, appointed as Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Maria Monk has hitherto appealed in vain to the Canadian authorities, both civil and ecclesiastical, to bring her charges against the Romish priests of the Montreal Diocese to some equitable tribunal for investigation; and, whereas, she now appeals to the people of the United States, invoking them to interpose in her behalf, and demand that justice be rendered to her, a lonely girl, in her peculiarly trying and unequal controversy with the priests of the Romish church; and, whereas, the people of the United States—besides being always disposed to listen to the voice of the friendless and the persecuted—have a deep and solemn interest in the matter in dispute, in consequence of the rapid increase of Popery and of popish institutions in their country; and also, in consequence of the contiguity of the Canadian Nunneries, and their intimate connection with, and influence upon, the rising institutions of America:—Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That it is the sense of this meeting that the appeal of Maria Monk to the American people ought to be promptly and efficiently responded to, so far as the nature of the case will admit of.

Resolved, 2nd, That the conduct of the Romish Montreal priests and their advocates—(1) in attempting, by every means, to asperse and vilify, the character of Maria Monk; and (2) in attempting through the most artful deceptions, to decoy her into their hands; and (3) in refusing, for the space of one full year, to allow the matter in controversy to be brought to a fair trial; bespeaks any thing rather than manly honesty and virtuous innocence.

Resolved, 3d, That the recent examination, said to have been made, of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal, is altogether unsatisfactory; because (1) the gentlemen engaged in it have been, from the beginning *strongly and actively prejudiced* against Maria Monk. Mr. Jones, editor of the Romish paper, under the auspices of the priests, and principal mover in getting up the book against Maria Monk, which is to appear, containing, among other things, the results of this party examination, was their leader. And because (2) material alterations are said to have been made in and around the convent, during the past year—alterations, such as doubtless would easily deceive *such* a committee of examiners. For these reasons, any report unfavorable to Maria Monk, made by these disqualified examiners, ought to have no influence in deciding this controversy.

Resolved, 4th, That the recent efforts of the priests, and their defenders, to make it appear that Maria Monk, instead of describing the Hotel Dieu Nunnery and its inmates, has described a place which they call a "Magdalen Asylum;" and also, their attempts to prove by their affidavits of some unprincipled profligates and infidels, calling themselves protestants, and of ignorant papists, that she never was a veiled nun; but that she had been a bad character, living in brothels, &c.; is highly characteristic of Jesuitism; adapted to blind and bewilder the public mind, and turn it away from the single point to which it ought to be directed, viz: *an impartial examination of the Convent.*

Resolved, 5th, That the demand made and reiterated by Maria Monk, during the space of a full year, viz: that herself in person, accompanied by her friends as well as enemies, should be permitted to explore the Nunnery, is perfectly reasonable and right; and that a further refusal, in the present state of the case, forthwith to comply with it, on the part of the Hotel Dieu Ecclesiastics, *ought to be considered as equivalent to an acknowledgment of the crimes alleged against them by Maria Monk.*

Resolved, 6th, That a committee of four gentlemen be now appointed, with power to fill vacancies and increase their number, either in the United States or in Canada, to accompany Maria Monk to Montreal, as soon as the authorities of Canada shall afford suitable protection to such a committee, and shall grant them the necessary permission and facilities for exploring the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, and such other establishments as are said to be connected with it, viz: the Priest Seminary, and the Congregational Nunnery, connected by subterranean passages; and also the black Nun's Island, which seems to be a component part of the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal; and that the following gentlemen be appointed on that committee:—Geo. Hall, Esq., late Mayor of Brooklyn, Professor S. F. B. Morse, David Wesson, Esq. and Rev. J. J. Slocum.

Resolved, 7th, That the copies of the above preamble and resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be transmitted, one to His Majesty King William IV., one to the Governor of the Canadas, one to the Secretary of the Colonial Department, one to the Romish Bishop of Montreal, and one to each of the papers of this city for publication; and also that editors generally throughout the country, be respectfully requested to insert the same in their papers.

FRANCIS D. ALLEN, *Chairman.*
OCTAVIUS WINSLOW, *Secretary.*
August 8th, 1836.

The Van Buren Ticket.—Great stress has been laid upon the fact, that Mr. Macon, the father of Democracy in North Carolina, has been placed at the head of the Van Buren ticket in this State: under ordinary circumstances, it would have been a consideration of wonder at least: But all who know Mr. Macon, will concur in the fact, that he has kept *no note of the times.* He even made it a matter of boast during the late Convention in Raleigh, that he never looked into a political newspaper, and having entirely withdrawn from the affairs of State, there is nothing surprising that he should have given into the cabalistic words that have taken with them many, who have not examined the merits of the present political parties. The truth is, Mr. Macon had carried Weldon Edwards' political opinion in his breeches pocket so long, that he resolved at length to give it back to him, being perfectly tired of carrying a thing so useless: but in doing so, he committed a small mistake. *He actually gave his own to Edwards in the stead.*

We learn that Dr. Ashbel Smith, of Salisbury, an eminent Physician, is about leaving for Texas, in the capacity of Surgeon-in-Chief to their Army.—*Raleigh Register.*

A HARD *contest.*—The candidates for the Sheriffalty, in Stokes county, at the recent Election, were Messrs. Stone and Flynt. *Raleigh Register.*

Of the two hundred and twenty passengers that arrived at New York in the Havre a day or two ago, *six were born during the passage!*

DIED,

On Wednesday, EMILY GASS, daughter of Frederick Miller, aged seven years eight months and fifteen days.

In Sumter District, S. C., on the 27th ult., Mr. DUNCAN McCALLUM, aged 28 years. The deceased was formerly of Richmond County, N. C.

Departed this life at Oxford, on Monday, the 5th ult., Mrs. SARAH CLARK LATTA, youngest daughter of Dr. James Ridley of Oxford and wife of Mr. Wm. S. Latta, Merchant of this town, in the 21st year of her age.

Rarely has this community been called on to mingle tears with those of afflicted relatives by a more severe dispensation of Providence, than that by which this Lady has been removed from us.

Her unaffected piety, amiableness and humility of disposition—while they endeared her to a numerous circle of relatives and friends, rendered every moment of her existence valuable to all who came within the sphere of her acquaintance. In the recollection of her intrinsic worth of character, her young friends especially, have a bright example of Christian grace.

Amiable and affectionate in the temper and disposition of her mind; firm and decided in her principles; correct and independent in her judgment,—she was still a most interesting example of meekness, humility and patience. A pattern of purity of life, she ascribed to herself no merit:—but in the ordinances of the Gospel, acknowledged her sufficiency to be of God and reposed for her acceptance with Him on the merits only and mediation of her Redeemer. And though in view of her declining parents; of her devoted husband and of her new born babe, she fain would have lived for their comfort,—his happiness and its support,—yet united to Christ by faith, by love and by the obedience of both, and supported in a wonderful manner by a sense of the divine presence, favor and acceptance—she was perfectly resigned to the divine will, and met the summons of death with indescribable serenity and peace.

[COMMUNICATED.

In Orange county, on the 3d instant, GEORGE ALBRIGHT, Esq., aged about 68 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 15.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½ a 13	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14½ a 15½	Salt,	60 a 80
Corn,	65 a 70	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 8¾	Wheat,	125 a 130
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

GRAND
EXHIBITION
From the Zoological Institute, Baltimore.

This immense establishment is comprised of 35 *Wagons* drawn by 80 *Grey Horses*; and requires the aid of 50 *men* to complete its operations.

Will be exhibited in this town, on Friday and Saturday the 23d and 24th inst. near the Lafayette Hotel.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
TWEED, BROWN & CO.

The Manager of the Institute most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and the adjoining country, that the magnificent collection of ANIMALS exhibited at that fashionable resort during the winter of 1835—6, which comprises the largest and most rare assemblage of WILD BEASTS AND BIRDS, that has ever been exhibited in the United States, will be offered for public inspection. Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12 in the morning; and will be opened again at candle light. The number and variety to be exhibited is without a parallel in the world.

Mr. S. Bailey, the celebrated Daniel of the establishment, will enter the Dens of the following animals: *To a full grown LION and LIONESS. To a pair of Royal striped Bengal TIGERS. To a LEOPARD, JAGUAR, and untamable HYENA, in the same cage, and handle and caress them with fearlessness.*

To render the whole still more attractive, the Manager has effected an engagement with the very and justly celebrated Washington MILITARY BAND from Philadelphia, who stand unrivalled by any in the United States.

This splendid collection will be exhibited under a pavilion of three hundred feet in length by one hundred in breadth, sufficiently large to contain 10,000 PERSONS: and for the better accommodation of visiters, eligible seats have been constructed on an improved plan, to which Ladies and juvenile branches of families are first entitled.

For particulars of Animals, &c see hand bills.

Admittance 50 cents, children under ten years of age half price.

September 15. 6-2w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove in a few weeks from this place to Nashville, Tennessee, earnestly requests all persons having claims of any description against him to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

September 14, 1836. 6-2w

Notice.

WILL be sold at the Court House of Moore County, on Wednesday, the 20th day of October, to the highest bidder, on credit of six months, SEVEN NEGROES, 2 Women and 5 Boys, as likely as any in the State. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security. For Sale by

JOHN M. BLACK, *Administrator of Hugh Black, dec'd.*

September 13, 1836. 6 3w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE next term of Miss Bingham's School will commence on the first Monday in October. Miss B. hopes for a continuance of that patronage which has been hers for the last sixteen years. Her School Room is in one of the most healthy situations in Fayetteville. A few young Lady-boarders can be received under the same roof. In the next door Music and French are taught in the most scientific manner.

September 15, 1836. 6 6w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has just received his Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY,
GROCERIES, &c.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers generally. His assortment is much larger than he has ever offered in this market, and will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

☞ Superior James River Chewing TOBACCO.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

September 15, 1836. 6t

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Fr'ze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnets and Florences; Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and B. K. Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Spigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6t.

THE FULL BLOODED HORSE
YOUNG BUZZARD

WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season, at the Stables of Mr. Neill Johnson, in the town of Fayetteville. Young Buzzard is a beautiful dark bay, full fifteen hands high, and well proportioned; has stood since last March under the management of the same Groom who now has him in charge.—No accident has happened. The owner will not be liable for accidents of any kind. Young Buzzard will visit Averasborough about the 25th of this month, and if sufficiently encouraged, will make arrangements to visit regularly thereafter. His Pedigree has been published in hand bills, and will be with him at all times. Persons wishing to examine can procure them by applying to the Groom or to Mr. Neill Johnson who has the entire management of the Horse.

TERMS.

Service, single leap $7 50; Season to end 10th November, $10 if paid during the season, or $11 if at any time thereafter; $20 to insure. If the property changes hands, the insurance money to be paid. Twenty-five cents to the Groom, in every instance.

WILLIAM DUNN.

Fayetteville, September 14, 1836. 6-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, all his possessions of Land lying in the County of Robeson and on the road leading from Fayetteville to Cheraw, being about 2300 acres including the beautiful and well known situation, New Garden.

The land is well watered and contains an immense quantity of fine forest timber, convenient to Rockfish, which may be easily floated down that stream to the Saw Mills below, and which always demands a good price.

Terms will be made known to purchasers on application to the subscriber. Call and see.

JOHN McINTYRE.

September 2, 1836. 6-3w

For Sale.

THE STORE HOUSE on Hay Street, occupied by G. & I. Hurlbutt. Apply to

LEWIS BROWN.

September 15, 1836. 6-3wp

$25 Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 11th of April, my negro boy by the name of JACK. He is a dark Mulatto, common size, small legs, twenty-one years of age, has a scar a little above one corner of his mouth, and has yellow eyes. Probably he has a free pass. I will give the above reward if delivered to me, or $20 if lodged in any Jail so I get him again. Address me at Rockingham, N. C.

[6 5wp] STEPHEN COLE.

Rockingham, Richmond City, Sept. 9, 1836.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE CREEK INDIANS' FAREWELL.

Green hunting grounds and rural shades,
And all our cabin bowers,
Farewell! no more we'll walk your shades,
Or view your pretty flowers.

We leave our own lov'd country's breast,
With wearied steps and slow,
We're moving off, a tribe oppress'd,
Reluctantly we go.

We flee our own bright sunny hills,
Our vales and hammocks low,
No more we'll view those rippling rills,
That through our meadows flow.

The fields that oft our feet have press'd,
In age and youthful glee,
Are now by rival strangers dress'd,
Who sought our destiny.

The cooling springs where oft we drank
Of waters sweet and clear,
Are still a gushing from the bank,
That yet to us is dear.

There sat our aged sires of yore,
Fanned by the cooling breeze,
But there their race must sit no more,
Beneath their favorite trees.

No more we'll view the silvery gleam,
Along the forest side,
Of Chattahoochee's flowing stream,
Or on its waters ride.

Is there a heart that can't relent,
To see us march away,
From where our childhood's hours were spent,
And all our youthful play?

B.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf*

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Satinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
140 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kfs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,
200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr. Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

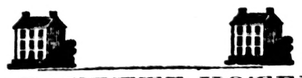
LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B. ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn. 1000-*tf.*

Blank Warrants for sale here.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

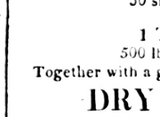
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's course and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

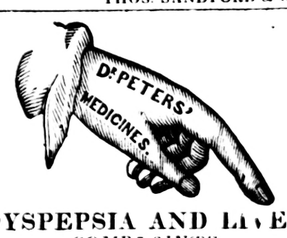
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatuency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836; 71-1y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers. Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, February 28, 1836

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. (81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law.—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burdar's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle belonging to Judge Toomer, by the name of Solomon, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age. It is more than likely he is lurking about Judge Toomer's Rice farm.

JNO. W. POWELL.

Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836. 98-3m

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

Eye Water.

DR. ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended. Price 25 cts.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, July 19.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

No. 35, Nassau St., New York.

New York, July 11, 1836. 98 11w

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d.
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assrtd.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 20 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.